UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS
INSECTICIDE DIVISION

Patent List No. 22

A LIST OF

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Issued from 1917 to 1933 inclusive

relating to

POISON BAIT HOLDERS

Compiled by

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A LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS ISSUED FROM 1917 TO 1933, INCLUSIVE, RELATING TO POISON BAIT HOLDERS

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The 40 devices described in these patents are mostly designed for holding poisoned syrup for killing ants. Traps containing poison lures for flies and roaches are also included in this list. Paris green, formaldehyde, arsenic, cobalt and arsenic (cobalt arsenide?), and borax (as a bait preserver), are mentioned as insecticidal materials. Baits include chopped meat (for rodents), syrup, stale beer, sugar, honey, sliced vegetables and red corpuscles.

Every effort has been made by the compiler to make this list of patents complete and no discrimination is intended against any patent mention of which is inadvertently omitted.

The Department of Agriculture assumes no responsibility for the merits or workableness of any of the patents, nor does it recommend any of the inventions listed.

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1,228,170 (May 29, 1917; appl. Sept. 27, 1916). FLY POISONER. Ernest J. Beleal, Valley City, N. Dak. - Poisonous liquid is kept at a constant level in the tank of this device by means of an inverted bottle. Flies are attracted by a substance having an odor attractive to them.

1,233,332 (July 17, 1917; appl. Feb. 10, 1917). POISONED FOOD CONTAINER. Peter Erickson, Windsor, Ontario, Canada. - A container for poisoned food such as chopped meat mixed with Paris green is designed for exterminating gophers, rats, mice and other rodents.

1,236,245 (Aug. 7, 1917; appl. May 8, 1917). HOLDER FOR INSECTICIDES. Louis Abadie, Abbeville, La. - A trough-like receptacle for liquid poison is designed so that access to the poison by children is practically impossible.

1,254,286 (Jan. 22, 1918; appl. July 25, 1917). APPARATUS FOR MOISTENING ABSORBENT MATERIAL. Sarah S. Staples, London, England. - An upper and a lower reservoir of poisonous liquid are connected with a sheet of absorbent material which is kept wetted with the liquid.

1,259,911 (Mar. 19, 1918; appl. Feb. 17, 1917). INSECT EXTERMINATOR. Elmore H. Siebert, New York, N.Y. - This device for holding roach poison consists of sheets of waxed paper spaced apart by parallel strips or corrugated wax paper. Poison is placed at the center of the structure.

1,262,790 (Apr. 16, 1918; appl. Oct. 3, 1916). FLY TRAP. Paul M. Hengstenberg, Wilkinsburg, Pa. - Flies are attracted to this glass-topped trap by sirup or stale beer, are overcome by the vapor of formaldehyde and fall into a solution of formaledhyde in the bottom of the trap.

1,290,717 (Jan, 7, 1919; appl. Mar. 30, 1917). FLY TRAP. Levi S. Couplin, South Greenfield, Mo. - This reticulate fabric trap is placed against a window pane. Flies are attracted by bait and killed by liquid fly poison exposed on a wick.

1,314,112 (Aug. 26, 1919; appl. Apr. 21, 1919). ANT TRAP. Leighton R. Alderman and Asbury G. Smith, Pasadena, Calif. - This device consists of a can with a loosely mounted cover set in the ground and baited with poisoned paste.

1,328,936 (Jan. 27, 1920; appl. Apr. 19, 1919). FLY POISONING DEVICE. Edward L. Watson, Dallas, S. Dak. - In this device the unpoisoned bait (red blood corpuscles plus .1 to .5 percent of borax as a preservative), and the poisoned bait (which contains cobalt and arsenic), are kept in separate compartments. Both house flies and blow flies are attracted to this trap.

1,394,497 (Oct. 18, 1921; appl. Nov. 29, 1920). INSECT DESTROYER. Benjamin Heller, Chicago, Ill. - This device consists of a pasteboard cylinder with ends of tin in which holes are punched to permit ants to enter. Within the cylinder is placed a roll of corrugated paper coated with a solution of arsenic, sugar and honey.

1,427,723 (Aug. 29, 1922; appl. Sept. 14, 1921). INSECT EXTERMINATOR. Peter B. Clausen, New Lisbon, Wis. - This device consists of a receptacle which is constructed to receive an absorbent medium, such as felt or blotting paper, which is kept wet with a liquid poison.

1,477,273 (Dec. 11, 1923; appl. Aug. 5, 1921). FLY EXTERMINATOR. August S. Liss, Chicago, Ill. - This device consists of a perforated casing designed to hold paper impregnated with a poisonous compound, and a reserve liquid for keeping the material in a moist condition.

1,482,992 (Feb. 5, 1924; appl. May 9, 1923). INSECT TRAP. August Hoffbauer, Brooklyn, N.Y. - This device consists of a wooden block impregnated with an oily material which has an odor attractive to insects. A bore in the block contains either liquid or solid insecticide.

1,519,456 (Dec. 16, 1924; appl. Feb. 5, 1923). INSECT DESTROYER. Clifford E. Jones, Peru, Ind. - This container provides access by flies to a poisonous liquid through a hole in the depressed center of the cover.

1,540,621 (June 2, 1925; appl. Oct. 16, 1923). ANT POISON RECEPTACLE. Mons Hanson and Elben C. Hanson, Los Angeles, Calif. - This earthenware saucer with a top permits access by ants to a poisonous liquid bait.

1,572,098 (Feb. 9, 1926; appl. Aug. 24, 1925). FLY POISONER. Fred Wiggins, Louisville, Ky. - This device keeps a pad moistened with sweetened water containing poison.

1,573,278 (Feb. 16, 1926; appl. Aug. 10, 1925). POISON LIQUID CONTAINER. Anthony W. Schlesinger, Beaumont, Tex. - This device keeps a cylindrical wick moistened with a poisonous liquid.

1,577,351 (Mar. 16, 1926; appl. Mar. 27, 1924). CONTAINER. Antonio Alvarez, Oakland, Calif. - M. J. Brandenstein & Co., San Francisco, Calif. - This receptacle for ant poison consists of a covered can with holes punched in the walls.

1,599,408 (Sept. 14, 1926; appl. May 4, 1925). INSECT TRAP. Albert D. Cardinet, Los Angeles, Calif. - This glass jar containing poison permits ants to enter through openings in the cap.

1,631,121 (June 7, 1927; appl. Aug. 9, 1926). INSECT DESTROYER. Edward Eckl, Los Angeles, Calif. - This device consists of a metal casing filled with sawdust and cotton which is saturated with a poisoned syrup. Ants enter through a perforated cover.

1,666,538 (Apr. 17, 1928; appl. Aug. 16, 1927). INSECT POISON FEEDER. Leo A. Mattes, Berkeley, Calif. - Ants enter this glass jar poison container through slits in the metal top.

Re. 16,949 (Orig. 1,566,189, Dec. 15, 1925; appl. May 13, 1925; Reissue, May 1, 1928; appl. Oct. 17, 1927). ROACH EXTERMINATOR. Thomas Gaskins, Jr., Arcadia, Fla.- De Soto Chemical Co., Arcadia, Fla. - Poisonous food of the nature of moist gum is placed in a cardboard cylinder with open ends.

1,703,210 (Feb. 26, 1929; appl. Nov. 7, 1927). INSECT POISON CONTAINER. John B. Rosefield, Piedmont, Calif. - Ants enter this glass jar of poison through slits in the metal top.

1,714,666 (May 28, 1929; appl. June 23, 1924). INSECT POISON FEEDER George W. Gring, Berkeley, Calif. - This procelain jar for insect poison is provided with a cover for out of door use.

1,715,173 (May 28, 1929; appl. Mar. 5, 1927). INSECT TRAP. Charles F. Opitz, New York, N.Y. - This knock-down cardboard roach trap contains a slice of vegetable or other suitable bait coated with a poisonous paste.

1,744,022 (Jan. 14, 1930; appl. Apr. 23, 1928). POISON CONTAINER. John S. Davis, Los Angeles, Calif. - Liquid or solid poison in this container is accessible to ants, flies, and roaches but is inaccessible to children and domestic animals.

1,769,408 (July 1, 1930; appl. Aug. 29, 1928). ANT POISON FEEDER. Robert H. Andrews, Oakland, Calif. - Forty-nine one-hundredths to Elsworth Maxfield, Oakland, Calif. - This inverted Glass jar contains liquid poison in an annular basin.

1,774,387 (Aug. 26, 1930; appl. June 12, 1929). VERMIN EXTERMINATOR. Robert Loibl, Los Angeles, Calif. - This metal container for poisonous liquid is adapted for use against the Argentine ants in lawns.

1,804,426 (May 12, 1931; appl. Aug. 9, 1926). ANT POISON FEEDER. Leo A. Mattes, Berkeley, Calif. - This jelly glass container for ant poison is provided with a fluted cover of aluminum.

1,804,891 (May 12, 1931; appl. Feb. 23, 1929). CONTAINER FOR INSECTICIDES, ETC. Milton T. Newman, Jacksonville, Fla. - An insecticide, germicide or disinfectant may be placed in this box with staggered openings.

1,815,595 (July 21, 1931; appl. Dec. 31, 1929). INSECT CONTROL DEVICE. Arthur E. Simpson, Los Angeles, Calif. - The primary object of this invention is to provide an insect control device comprising a container for poison bait (e.g., syrup and arsenic), which is non-spillable and the contents inaccessible except to insects and authorized persons.

1,820,186 (Aug. 25, 1931; appl. Feb. 25, 1928). BAIT HOLDER. Maude E. Gaskins, Arcadia, Fla. - This box like container for poisonous bait for insects and rodents is attached to a surface by means of an adhesive-coated surface.

1,821,288 (Sept. 1, 1931; appl. Nov. 13, 1928). BAIT BOTTLE. Samuel H. Beetem, Benicia, Calif. - Rex Research Corporation, Toledo, Ohio. - Ants reach poison bait in this bottle through spaces between the bottle and its cover.

1,856,200 (May 3, 1932; appl. July 1, 1931). INSECT TRAP. Jesse M. Tippey, St. Petersburg, Fla. - This container contains a sponge saturated with a poisonous substance. Openings below the cover permit ants to enter.

1,870,628 (Aug. 9, 1932; appl. July 8, 1931). CONTAINER FOR POISON SYRUP AND THE LIKE. Charles P. Hurley, Caldwell, N. J. - Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. - Poison syrup is contained in a collapsible tube. For use the container is mailed to a wall or tree and weakened portion ruptured to prov9de an entrance for insects.

1,877,979 (Sept. 20, 1932; appl. Jan. 25, 1932). CONTAINER. Egbert C. Savage, Santa Monica, Calif. - A container for poison syrup has a perforated cover and a disc secured to the cover and spaced therefrom. This device prevents insects getting into the syrup and causing it to sour.

1,887,771 (Nov. 15, 1932; appl. May 5, 1931). ANT JAR, John D. Marsh, Los Angeles, Calif. - One-half to Don A. Henderson, Los Angeles, Calif. - This jar for ant poison is provided with a hood for out-door use.

1,902,723 (Mar. 21, 1933; appl. Sept. 10, 1930). CONTAINER. Edward W. Roberts, Chicago, Ill. - Lakewood Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.- This receptacle contains a poisonous liquid and a felt core which acts as a wick.

1,916,982 (July 4, 1933; appl. Jan. 25, 1932). FLY DESTROYER. Margaret Jones, Milwaukee, Wis. - This flat circular box holds a solution of arsenic and sugar and a pad for absorbing the poison solution.

1,922,702 (Aug. 15, 1933; appl. Apr. 1, 1931). BAIT HOLDER. Nicholas A. Kristman, Menlo Park, Calif. - Poison syrup or powder in this container is protected by a cover.

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